

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NOBINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

Vol. III.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCTOBER 6, 1841.

No. 20

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Our readers will bear in mind the meeting at Govanstown, near this city, to take place on Wednesday next. We flatter ourselves there will be a general attendance on the occasion, as well of residents from the city as the county. The number of persons in this city, directly interested in the pursuits of agriculture, either as owners of landed estate, gardeners, breeders of stock, manufacturers of agricultural implements, &c. is sufficient of itself to form a very extensive society, but the proposition to unite with our friends in the county we deem most judicious at the present time, and we would urge a general attendance at the time and place specified, in order that a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the object in view may be effected. The trial of the various kinds of ploughs, and other implements, cannot fail to attract the attention of farmers.

It is discreditable in the extreme, that the very spot where the march of agricultural improvement in the U. S. first commenced, through the means of the old "American Farmer," should so long have dispensed with those universally acknowledged aids to such improvement, agricultural societies.—We warn our farmers, that they must be looking about them, to improve their system of husbandry. We have before urged upon their consideration the fact, that the outlets for the immense products of the fertile regions of the west, being now either wholly or in part in operation, cannot fail to interfere materially with them in the sale of those staples which they have been accustomed to raise, and that they must begin more extensively to diversify their productions, to suit the changing circumstances of the times.—In no way can they be aided more advantageously in this matter than by consultations, by each one adding to the common stock his quota of knowledge, obtained by practical means, and the exhibition of samples of his products, his cattle, hogs, &c. at fairs usually held by the societies.

We are pleased to notice the revival of the spirit of improvement in our state, for she has become far behind her sisters in this good work.—We have recently noticed the liberality displayed by the Prince George's society for the Fair to be held on the 3d Nov. at Upper Marlboro', and we hope that the same spirit which actuates the Trustees thereof will be instilled into the farmers and planters of other counties, and that they may be induced to follow so laudable an example. Their list of premiums will be found in our paper of the 22d ult. We learn that there are district societies about forming in several districts of Baltimore county, and we hope the plan may be adopted in all, and that the one to be formed on Wednesday next may be considered as the Central, and the others as auxiliaries thereto.

COW OR GIANT CABBAGE, FOR FEEDING CATTLE.—Our readers may remember the notice which was taken some months since of this extraordinary vegetable production, in a garden in Washington city, which grows to the height of ten feet, and is highly recommended as food for cattle. We have had a box containing a number of papers of the seed, warranted to be genuine, placed in our charge, for sale, at \$1 per paper. They were obtained by a French gentleman from Paris, and are offered to those who are inclined to cultivate the same. For particulars of this plant we refer to the 20th No. of the 2d vol. of the American Farmer, page 154; in the account thereof it is styled "Chau Bellaudeau," after the discover and cultivator in France.

CORN SUGAR.—Mr. Webb, whose paper we published in our last on the subject of making sugar from the corn-stalk, is about making further experiments, and we see it stated in the Delaware Journal, that Mr. Ellsworth, the enlightened and efficient head of the Patent Office, is much interested in the subject.

LIMING CORN LAND.—If you have not already limed the land that you intend to plant in corn next spring, make the necessary arrangements to procure a sufficient quantity to give it a dose of from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre. And should it not be in your power to lime the whole field, do so with as many acres as you can. It is useless for you to attempt any thing like a permanent improvement of your soil, without the use of lime in some of its forms.

LAYING DOWN GRASS.—Experience has proven to us, that the notion that grass seeds do not require harrowing in, or if done, that it should be with a bush, is erroneous. Common sense and reason both combine to teach us that all seeds should be covered to successfully germinate. If a favorable season of rain immediately succeeds the sowing of grass seeds, although these seeds may have been merely cast upon the surface, the probability is, that they will come up well; but it is always best to give the seeds such a covering, by harrowing with a light harrow, as will cast sufficient soil upon them to cause germination, as without heat and moisture that cannot be produced.

PREVENTIVE AGAINST THE MELON BUG.—The Southern Planter says that if an onion button be placed in each hill, the bug which destroys the young melon vines will "turn up their noses and walk off." As this is a cheap experiment, and one within the reach of every planter of melons, we trust it will be generally tried the ensuing season, and that faithful reports be made to us for the general benefit.

EFFECT OF UNDER-DRAINING.—The Derbyshire (Eng.) Chronicle, says, that there is a field on the estate of the Earl of Leicester, which some years ago brought forth rushes in such abundance that the occupier gave leave to any body to carry them away who would be at the trouble to mow them. Three years ago the field was drained, and this year, the present occupant has cut three tons to the acre of as nice herbage as ever grew.

MELIORATION OF LIVERY CLAYS.—If you have any cold livery clay land on your farm, and desire to improve it permanently, and will follow our advice, we will promise you success. Most lands of that character lay low, are consequently too wet for healthful cultivation, and presuming that yours is so, we shall lay down a few plain rules for your government, by which you can remedy the evil resulting from the natural condition of your soil:

1. **Ditch or drain it.** This may be effectually done by making a blind drain, (or if necessary several of them) in the following simple way: dig a drain or ditch to a sufficient depth and of the right grade to carry off the water, say from two to three feet deep; then lay on the sides of the ditch, bricks, stones, or pieces of scantling about 6 inches high, across these place bricks, stones, billets of wood, or plank; if of one of the three first named articles, they should be placed sufficiently close together to exclude the dirt from sifting through, to prevent filling up the drain, or obstruct the passage of the water: should there be any doubt as to that result, let long straw be laid on the top of the drain, and then be filled up with dirt.

2. **After the superabundant water shall thus have been drawn off, haul on from 50 to a hundred cart-loads of sand to the acre, which should be spread evenly on the ground and ploughed in.**

3. **If your ground has not been previously limed, then spread on about 50 bushels to the acre, and you will find that the texture of your soil, the ensuing season, will not only be greatly improved, but you will have laid the groundwork of lasting melioration.**

Try the experiment upon a single acre, and its good effects will induce you to do as many more each year thereafter as your force and means will allow you.

BEES BREEDING IN THE WEST.—We have been favored by the author, Mr. Th. Affleck, of Cincinnati, with a small volume bearing the above title. This little work contains a very interesting though brief history of this insect and its spread in the west. The presence of the honey bee appears to have been looked upon by the aborigines as an evidence of the approach of the white man, it always, as it would seem, preceding the latter in his onward march to the fruitful west, and giving the former warning of the inroads of civilization. Mr. Affleck gives drawings of his hive, as well as of its several parts, which he calls "the subtended hive," and is intended as a protection against the bee moth, that deadly foe to the Apiary. Accompanying the drafts, are a set of plain instructions, by which any farmer who can handle tools, may make himself as many hives as he may want. One desirable thing is, that as Mr. Affleck's wish is to encourage the raising of bees, and not to make money by patent rights, every one who may buy his book, the price of which is only 25 cents, he liberally allows to avail himself of his preservative plan, which we consider a good one, and, therefore commend his little work to every farmer.

[The publisher of the above has forwarded to this office a package, which is shortly expected to arrive, containing a few dozen copies of the same, and also of the "Almanac" by the same writer, a notice of which will be

found in our columns a few weeks since—price 25 cts. for each per copy, or \$2 per *don.*

—We would again remind those wishing to attend Mr. Baer's course of lectures on agricultural chemistry, that the first will be given on some evening next week. Applications for admission to the classes will be received at this office, where terms and other particulars will be made known.

HINTS ON WHEAT CULTURE.

Of all the crops cultivated in the northern or middle part of the United States, the crop, par excellence, is unquestionably wheat. Its intrinsic value as an article of food, its importance as an item of export, its influence on trade, and its vast sway in regulating the exchanges and commerce of the world, render it every where a crop of the greatest consequence, and particularly so in this country. To raise good wheat, many things must be kept in view; the nature and texture of the soil—its quality, so far as richness or poverty is concerned—the kind of wheat most suitable for cultivation under the circumstances of the case—the cleanliness and preparation of the seed—the time and method of sowing—and in short, all the things that go to ameliorate the soil and secure a crop, must be attended to, rendering the growing of wheat the most arduous, as well as profitable occupations to the farmer.

A good wheat soil always contains considerable clay, but it is so balanced and corrected by other ingredients as never to be cold and sour; if such is the character of any soil, good wheat need not be expected. Freedom from superfluous moisture or stagnant water, is an indispensable condition of a good wheat soil; and when such exemption does not naturally exist, it must be produced by draining. A moist cool climate is found not to be unfavorable to wheat, if the roots are preserved from stagnant water, and are allowed to range in a pervious soil; but in any climate wheat will fail where the soil is saturated with water that does not circulate. To give the requisite dryness and depth where they do not exist, draining and deep ploughing may be relied upon, and where these go together, with proper manuring a soil can scarcely fail to improve, or to be productive.

Deep ploughing, on most lands as they naturally are, and on all lands as they should be made, is essential to good wheat crops. The roots of this plant penetrate in a permeable soil to a great depth, and spread to a considerable distance. The single fact of its being provided with two sets of roots, one of which spreads near the surface, and the other strikes deeply, is a sufficient proof of the necessity which exists for deep ploughing, in its culture. In a few instances subsoils may be found which will not admit of deep ploughing, being composed of materials injurious to the wheat crop; but great crops of wheat are not to be expected on such soils.

The application of manures is a very essential point in growing the wheat crop. Land can be too rich as well as too poor for wheat, or rather the manure in the soil may be in that condition which renders it unsuitable for wheat. There are some crops on which fresh or unfermented manure exercises a good effect, and to which it can scarcely be applied in too large quantities, corn for instance; while on others they produce results of the most unfavorable kind. Nearly all the cerealium are injured by fresh manures, the stalk growing too vigorous, while the berry is usually imperfect. Compost manures, or such as are made by layers of turf, stable manures, vegetable mould, lime, &c., in which the decomposition is already effected, can scarcely be applied too abundantly to land otherwise well constituted. The great crops obtained around old barns, or other decayed or removed buildings is a proof that large quantities of decomposed manure may safely be used, while a much less quantity of fresh or undercomposed would be fatal. One of the greatest evils of direct manuring for the wheat crop arises from the liability of the grain so manured to lodge. The rapid growth of the corn renders it unable to support its own weight, it is soft and flexible, contains much less silica than those grown in a poorer soil; the wheat does not usually perfect its berry, and at all times from the thinness and weakness of its skin or cuticle, is more liable to mildew or rust. These things render it certainly undesirable, unless the land is very poor and reduced, to apply unfermented manure to wheat.

The rotation of crops has furnished the means of applying fresh manure advantageously to crops, and at the

same time retaining its principal value for wheat. The cultivation of corn or roots in alternation with grain crops, clover, &c., gives the farmer the means of greatly increasing his crops, and at the same time constantly improving his soil. It may be considered as a settled maxim in agriculture, that land improves little or none while nothing is growing upon it. It is the general acknowledgment of this truth, that has substituted the hoed or green crops for the naked fallows, in the preparation of lands for wheat. Peas and clover are among the best green crops to precede wheat, and the latter may be considered inseparable from the successful culture of this grain. Corn would be one of the very best crops to precede wheat, could it in all cases be removed from the land in season to get in the wheat properly. The thorough manuring and tilling required for corn, puts the ground in good condition for wheat; and should experience prove that very late sown wheat is more safe from danger in winter, and more productive than that sown a little earlier, a result said to be established in some of the best wheat countries of Europe, the crop of corn would cease to be objectionable, and might be considered as nearly a clear gain.

There is a practice which has prevailed to a considerable extent in our wheat producing districts, of growing wheat after wheat several times in succession. Such a system of farming deserves the severest reprehension, and will never be adopted except by those who are in haste to be rich, no matter at what price, and in defiance of acknowledged consequences. Farmers may have succeeded in raising good crops in this way, where the soil was of the fine quality, and excellent adaptation to wheat of much of our western land, but nothing short of the most imperative necessity can justify this procedure, or tolerate such a departure from the correct principles of cropping. Land, which has once produced good crops of any kind of grain may again be made to produce them; and under skilful treatment lands would never cease to yield good crops; where their first cultivation proved the adaptation of the soil to that particular one. The worn out and exhausted soils of New England can be made to produce as good and as plentiful crops of wheat as they formerly did, but the labor and cost of restoring would be infinitely more than would have been required to have kept them continually fertile and productive. Crops have a specific food, which may be more or less plentiful in a soil, and without which they cannot be brought to perfection. Take for instance a worn out eastern farm. A liberal supply of fresh manures will give all the growth necessary for a great crop of wheat; but will it fill the berry? Will it make such flour as the wheat of western New York? We know it will not. The principal essential to the perfection of grain can only be restored by time and skilful cultivation to such soils; it would be wise then, where it exists, to prevent its decrease or its exhaustion.

It is unhappily too true, that on a large portion of our best cultivated wheat lands, the soil has become so infested with a variety of foul and noxious plants, that a course of naked summer fallow, thoroughly performed, has become necessary to counteract them, and prevent their increase and spread. On clean soils this would not be required, but some valuable crop might take its place, and thus add essentially to the profits, while it lessens the labor of the husbandman, so far as the operation of summer ploughing was concerned. The only alternative of such fallows is hoed crops, and these must of necessity for the reasons before given, be too limited to seriously affect the propriety of fallows on weedy land. Spring crops, such as barley, oats, spring wheat, or even peas, do not allow of sufficient cultivation to check the spread of weeds. The sowing of such crops on land where the Canada thistle, for instance, abounds, is precisely the treatment to make it spread and flourish. The thistle, stem knot, charlock, &c., will succumb only to ploughings and hoeings as oft repeated that the mutilated plant has no time to recover from one blow before another is given.

The preparation of seed, and the quality of that sown, are objects of the greatest consequence. In the most favored selections of our country there are but few fields of wheat in which smut cannot be detected, and in a country so favorable to the perfection and purity of this grain, as the best wheat districts in the United States are, none at all should be suffered. In Europe, continual care is requisite to keep their wheat free, and in the best wheat countries the crop is almost wholly exempt from smut; here but a trifling attention is requisite, and the consequence is, it is found almost every where, and in some

places to the serious injury of the crop. Now it is well understood, that soaking or washing wheat in brine, and drying it with caustic slacked lime, will effectually prevent smut, as well as benefit the crop in other respects; to sow wheat, therefore, without such preparation, is voluntarily to incur the risk of smutted wheat, and the inevitable consequent loss. There are some other substances that used as a wash for wheat appear to possess the power of destroying smut, such as copperas, vitriol, arsenic, &c., but as none are more certain in their operation, or can be used with less trouble or danger than lime, the application of that substance is undoubtedly to be preferred to any other.

The kind of seed used, and its quality, are things of too much consequence in the culture of wheat to be left to chance. There are many varieties of wheat cultivated, some very productive, and some very hardy; some ripening later and others earlier; and these kinds in sowing should be chosen with reference to the soil and location. Varieties which ripen at the same period, may sometimes be advantageously mixed for sowing in the same field; but those that ripen unequally should be carefully kept separate. Some varieties of wheat may stand in the field longer than others before cutting, without danger of the seed shelling or wasting. Thus of the two kinds of flint wheat, the white and Canadian, (the latter a comparatively new variety) if the last should be allowed to stand after arriving at maturity as long as the first can be permitted with impunity to do, the loss by shelling would amount to no small portion of the crop. The first may stand almost to suit the convenience of the husbandman, while the last must be cut as soon as its maturity will admit, or certain loss will be incurred; and nearly the same remarks will apply to some other kinds. There are some farmers who seem to think that any thing that is in the shape of wheat, however imperfect the berry, if it will only grow, may be used as seed. This is very mistaken policy. It is impossible that the young plant should be as vigorous and as perfect when springing from defective and shrunken seed, as when growing from that in which the peculiar principles of the plant are fully developed, and the generation commences without check or hindrance. The seed that ripens first in the ear, and separated with the greatest ease, is the most proper for seed, as these circumstances show it is the most mature. A farmer in one of the northern states, a few years since was in the habit of selling large quantities of seed wheat annually, and at high prices, as his wheat was of a superior quality, very heavy, and productive, and supposed to be of a new variety. It appeared, however, that he had brought his wheat to that degree of perfection, by selecting some of the finest ears from a field in the first place, and then instead of thrashing the whole crop grown, and using the seed promiscuously, he gently beat the sheaves over a barrel, by which only the best and most perfect grains were separated, and by repeated sowings, had rendered the qualities so desirable permanent. The quantity of seed sown differs much in different parts of this country and in Europe. Perhaps the English use a greater amount of seed than any other people, and their crops are certainly not often excelled. From two and a half four bushels per acre there are used; while here the quantity varies from one to two and a half bushels per acre. The general quantity varies from one to two and a half bushels per acre. Where wheat is sown late, more seed is required, as the wheat does not tiller or spread as much as when sown early; and when the berry is unusually plump and full, more is required than when the kernel is lighter. As on soils too, that are not rich, a single plant will not throw out as many stalks as where the land is very rich and fertile, it would be necessary to seed it properly; as it is clear that where but one or two stalks shoot from a root, these must be more numerous than when a root produces half a dozen.

Opinions among farmers have been somewhat variant on the subject of changing seed; but we think unless more pains is taken or originate and preserve good seed on a farm, than now usually is, there is essential benefit derived from such changes. Wheat is certain to succeed better on lands not naturally adapted to its production, when the seed is brought from a good wheat soil or district. For many years the farmers of large sections of the western district of New York, where the wheat crop at that time was apt to fail or smut, found a profit in sending some twenty or forty miles to procure seed from the best grain districts, and the crop from such wheat rarely

failed in producing grain of good quality. There is also a decided advantage gained in bringing seed from lower land and a milder climate, to elevated lands, or a cold moist climate. Such a change of seed renders the mountain crop earlier and better than it would be if seed from the same neighborhood was used. Professor Brown has on this subject the following remarks, which are undoubtedly correct, as they are founded on the experience of husbandmen in the high and low lands of Scotland:

"We are convinced that the cultivator of a mountainous district, if he always used seed from his own crops, would reap later and later harvests, so that at last they would with difficulty be brought to maturity; a circumstance easily explained by the comparative shortness of summers in mountain districts. If, on the other hand, the cultivator of a flat country, the climate of which is mild, and the soil dry and light, continually made use of his own seed, it would head every year sooner, the stalks would become shorter, and the heads and grain smaller and smaller, and in time there would result but a poor produce. In this last case, the cultivator brings his seed with advantage from a country or district more cold, the soil of which is good and substantial."

The instances in which benefit has been derived, on what are called beeches and maple lands, by using seed from oak lands, are so numerous that almost every one must be familiar with them. The advantages in this case however we may choose to explain them, cannot with propriety be disputed.

As to the time of sowing wheat, it may be remarked, that very early sown wheat gets more firmly rooted than later sown, and in consequence is less liable to injury from freezing out. Wheat may be sown so late as not to germinate until the severity of the winter is past, or the greatest danger from frost is gone by; but such late sown wheat is far more liable to the attacks of blight or rust than that which ripens early, or which is so far advanced before the close, hot, showery weather, that marks the advent of blight commences, as to be safe from injury. On the other hand, late sown wheat is very certain to escape the Hessian fly, which in some parts of the country is the greatest enemy wheat has to encounter. It would seem then, that where wheat is liable to winterkill or blight, early sowing is to be preferred, and that where the fly is prevalent, sowing should be delayed as long as possible. It may be added that some experiments would seem to prove, that in districts where the wheat worm has been so fatal to spring wheat, very late sowing, by delaying the earing of the wheat until the period of the worm fly was passed, would preserve the crop.

There is more wheat lost to the husbandman from the single cause of winterkilling, or freezing out of the ground in the winter or spring, than there is in this country from all other causes put together.—The worst period is in the months of February and March, when the ground is bare of snow, and thawing mild days are succeeded by sharp-freezing nights. This freezing expands the surface water, lifts the roots from their place a little at each time, and by successive freezing and thawing, leaves the plant without any hold upon the soil, and consequently to perish. Heavy soils are more apt to winterkill grain than gravelly or light ones, as these can retain little water. It would seem to be a necessary inference then, that thorough draining such soils as are apt to winterkill wheat, would prove a remedy, and theory and fact in this case are found to agree. We have lately had the pleasure of seeing beautiful fields of grain growing on lands, from which a few years since the production of wheat would have been impossible. Thorough draining had removed the water that formerly saturated the soil, and by freezing, the surface prevented the lifting out process that always accompanies the freezing of wet grounds. It is usually the case that such wet grounds contain a large supply of vegetable matter, and draining renders them so productive, that the profit of a single crop not unfrequently repays all the expense incurred in the improvement, leaving the land which in its former state was nearly worthless, a clear gain to the husbandman. If on common farms the means of trench or thorough draining are not at hand, surface drains made in such a manner as to carry off the water that falls on the land should be constructed immediately after the sowing is completed. By preventing such water remaining, and consolidating the land, grain is less liable to be thrown out; and though far less beneficial or permanent in its effects than thorough draining, surface drains should not be omitted where there is the least danger from excess of water.—*Albany Cultivator.*

From Fossenden's Complete Farmer.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

In selecting cows for the dairy, the following indications should be attended to:—Wide horns, a thin head and neck, dew-lap large, full breast, broad back, large deep belly; the udder capacious but not too fleshy; the milch veins prominent, and the bag tending far behind; teats long and large; buttocks broad and fleshy; tail long, pliable, and small in proportion to the size of the carcass, and the joints short. The Alderney breed gives a very rich milk. The Durham short horns, however, exceed them as respects quantity; and we have the testimony of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, late governor of Massachusetts, that the milk of Denton's progeny, a branch of that race, is not only abundant, but of excellent quality.

Cows should be milked regularly morning and evening, and as nearly as may be at the same hours. At six in the morning and six at night, is a good general rule, as the times of milking will be equi-distant from each other. But if they are milked three times a day, as Dr. Anderson recommended, the times may be five, one and eight. He asserted that if cows were full fed, they will give half as much again if milked three times as if only twice. At the same time, it would prevent too great a distension of their bags, to which the best cows are liable.

The cow which is desired to remain in perfection, either for milking or breeding, should not be exhausted by drawing her milk too long after she becomes heavy with calf. It is paying too dear for a present supply of milk. She should be suffered to go dry at least two months before calving.

The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed is as great and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept, the difference of breeds will scarcely be discernible by the product of their milk. Some have therefore supposed that it is the food alone which makes the odds in the quantity and quality of the milk. This supposition is very erroneous, as may be shown by feeding two cows of similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk produced. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milch cows. He might almost as well keep a breed of naked sheep, such as Swift mentions in Gulliver's Travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf that is from a poor milker, or of a breed of little value, is as foolish as he would be, if, in clearing land, he should burn on the ground the birch, maple, and walnut, and save white pine and hemlock for firewood. And yet many sell the calves of the best milch cows to the butchers, because such calves are fattest!

Those cows which give the greatest quantity of thin milk are most profitable for sucking calves, for rich milk is said not to be so proper food for calves, as milk which is less valuable for dairy purposes. Milk which contains a large proportion of cream, is apt to clog the stomachs of calves; obstruction puts a stop to their thriving, and sometimes proves fatal. For this reason it is best that calves should be fed with the milk that first comes from the cow, which is not so rich as that which is last drawn.

Mr. Russel Woodward, in the "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," says, "I have found that young cows, the first year that they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required. But if they are left to dry up early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much beyond that time in any succeeding years."

A writer in the "Bath and West of England Society's Papers," states, that if at any time a good milch cow should go dry before her milk is gone, get a young calf and put it to her, in order to preserve her milk against another year; for it is well known if a cow goes dry one year, nature will lose its power of acting in future.

Cows should be treated with great gentleness and soothed by mild usages, especially when young and ticklish, or when the paps are tender; in which case the udder ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with great gentleness, otherwise the cow will be in great danger of contracting bad habits, becoming stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to a person she dreads or dislikes. The udder and paps should be

washed with warm water before milking, and care should be taken that none of the water be admitted into the milking pail.

The keeping of cows in such a manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay, and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots or other roots, at nineteen cents a bushel, amounting to about eighteen dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at three cents a quart, twenty-seven dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.

The keeping of cows is very profitable. Allowing one to give only six quarts a day, for forty weeks in each year, and this is not a large allowance, her milk at two cents per quart, will amount to upwards of thirty-three dollars; which is probably sufficient to purchase her and pay for a year's keeping.

A farmer some years since kept eighteen cows on a common, and was often obliged to buy butter for his family. The common was enclosed, and the same person supplied his family, amply with milk and butter from the produce of four cows well kept.

Great milkers seldom carry much flesh on their bones, but they pay as they go and never retire in our debt. The difficulties in cow-keeping are these: the expense of their food is considerable, more especially with respect to any which must be purchased, and if the produce be inconsiderable it may be a losing concern. You may be feeding a sparing milker into flesh, and if you stint her or allow her only ordinary food, you get neither flesh nor milk.

Amateurs in this line should procure the largest milkers, and I had almost said, give them gold, could they eat it. In this case it may be depended on, milk is always of more value than the best cow food; and a cow, the natural tendency of which is to breed milk, will convert all nourishment, however dry and substantial into that fluid; in fact, will require such solid kind of nourishment to support her strength and induce her to take the bull. (Mowbray on Poultry, &c.)

Keep no more cows than you can keep well:—one cow well fed, will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover during the succeeding summer so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows should by all means be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed, and but half of them stabled, sell ten, and give the remaining ten food in amount equal to what the twenty originally had; procure constant stabling for them, and you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return as was derived from the former mode of treating twenty. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles for food for milch cattle; and they occasion the milk and butter to assume a fine flavor and color, as well as increase of quality. (Trenton Emporium.)

Pure water is an essential article for cows. Of this they should have a constant supply.

The following prescription for drying off cows, is given in Monk's Agricultural Dictionary: Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clear before you give it to her; and as you see need repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day, lest her udder be overcharged.

The day and night after a cow has calved, she should be kept under cover, and her drink should be lukewarm.

AT ANCIENT PEAR TREE.—The New Haven Herald states that there is in that city, on the lot at Bishop's corner, a pear tree, which was planted by James Bishop, in 1762, now in full health and bearing. Agreeably to this account this tree is 169 years old.

THE ORCHARD.—FRUIT.—As the time is coming on apace when orchards should be planted out, we conceive it to be our duty to remind our agricultural readers, that if they design putting out an orchard of *Apple* trees this fall, the sooner they plough the ground allotted to it the better; nor need we tell them that all ground designed for such purpose, should be ploughed as deep as a strong team can penetrate the earth. Indeed, were we about to prepare a field for the purpose, we would not be content without the use of a substratum plough, as we believe that the deeper the earth be moved, the greater certainty there will be of the trees living and growing vigorously, as it is all-important that the lateral or smaller roots should be enabled to expand themselves with as little impediment as possible. Nor would we dream of planting out an orchard without thoroughly manuring the land with some good alimentary manure, besides giving to it a liberal dose of lime. In the distribution of the latter, we should take especial care to spread an extra allowance around the trunk of each of the trees, for at least a circle of 2 feet.

The hole.—In digging the hole to receive the tree, we should be careful to have it sufficiently wide to enable us to insert it without bending any of its fibrous or lateral roots, deeming it essential to preserve them entire, and to give them a situation without restraint.

The position of the Tree.—The tree itself should have by all means, an upright position, and be protected by a stake from the shaking of the winds.

Depth of the hole.—As to the depth of the hole, that should be at least a foot deeper than it is contemplated that the end of the *tap-root* of the tree should rest. This space should be filled up with a rich compost composed of thoroughly rotted manure, and mould from the woods, and a small proportion of spent ashes, or lime, say one-twentieth of the entire mass. Around the lateral roots, so as to cover them, the same compost should be placed; as the latter is put in, let a bucket or two of water be thrown in, so that the earth may be well settled around the roots. This done, let the earth dug out of the hole be thrown in, first making it fine with the spade, ramming it gently down, from time to time, until the vacuum is entirely filled. This done, with the remainder of the earth, form around the tree, a shallow basin, to act as a recipient for the water whenever it may rain. The objects to be gained by making the hole deeper than the tree is to be inserted is two-fold—first, it affords an opportunity for the *tap-root* to penetrate the soil without difficulty—and secondly, if the season should be one of wetness, it will act as a drain to carry off the superabundance of water which might otherwise remain to the injury of the young roots.

Depth of planting.—As to the depth which the tree is to be planted, we have only to remark, that it should be the same as that at which it grew before its removal from the nursery. In a few days after the trees are planted, they should be carefully examined, and wherever it is found that the earth is not compactly fixed around the tree, a spade or two more should be placed about the stem and rammed in; and if the weather should be mild, open and dry, a small quantity of water should be thrown on it to assist in settling down the earth.

Subsequent treatment of the Orchard.—The practice of sowing small grain and grass, in orchards, is one that should be reformed altogether, for either serves to impede the growth of the trees, impair their healthfulness, and to act as harbors for those insects which prey upon their vitality. Corn and roots may be grown therein with evident advantage, and whenever orchards are left without crops, they should be ploughed occasionally, in order that the vegetation which they may bear, shall be returned to the earth as pabulum to nourish the trees, and that the soil may be placed in a condition to drink in the refreshing dews as they descend from heaven.

Reasonableness of our plan.—It may be objected to our plan that it imposes trouble and labor. True it does; but as any thing which is worthy of being done at all should be well done, and as in setting out an orchard we are doing a labor which is to last for half a century, no pains should be spared to do it in the best possible way. But when it is considered that all the additional labor of our plan over the ordinary one, will not amount to more than a week's labor of two hands, it is scarcely worth being taken into the account against a matter of such lasting importance as that which we are treating upon.

The selection of the Trees is a thing of great moment. Every care should be taken to procure none but the best varieties, and to have them to ripen at different periods. To ensure this result, the person, or nursery, from whom or at which the trees may be purchased, should be of such reputation as to forbid the suspicion of being imposed upon.

The exposure of the Orchard is important; and we incline to the belief, that a north-west exposure is best, as it prevents the too early budding of the trees in the spring.

The soil best adapted to the growth of the apple, is a deep moist soil, (not wet,) and it matters but little, whether it be on a hill, on a hill side, or on a plain, or whether the location be rocky or not. We should in the selection avoid clays of a tough tenacious character, as besides being difficult of culture, such soils are apt to retain too much wet.

The distance of the Trees apart comes next, and we are of opinion that 40 feet is about the right distance.

FRUIT.—Having disposed of the subject of the Apple orchard, we would turn the attention of our reader to the consideration of providing other fruits for the convenience and comfort of his family, if he have not done so already—as *Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Quinces, Plums, Damsons, Apricots, &c.* A few of each of these planted in the lanes, around the house, and in the garden, will answer for all the purposes of the family, as well as to treat a neighbor, or friend, when either may visit you. Besides the accumulation of worldly gear, we hold it, that the cultivation of the social relations of life, should enter largely into the calculations of all of us. No head of a family, in the country, should consider the appointments of his farm complete until he shall have provided himself with a sufficient number of trees of each of these fruits, to furnish a supply to his family during their respective seasons, as well for the purposes of ordinary consumption as for those of preserving and drying. Give a notable housewife the necessary kinds of fruits for such purposes, and the table of her husband, at but small expense, will at all times be well supplied with those delicacies, which while they impart variety and adorn his board, gratify alike the appetite of his children, and that natural and commendable pride, which every mother of a family should be indulged in. We are far from being the advocate of extravagance; nor would we sacrifice the necessities and substantial comforts of life, in the pursuit of the elegancies and luxuries, but we do maintain that where the latter, to a certain extent, can be conveniently obtained, that we are each and all bound by every ennobling consideration of duty, to provide them, as the happiness of one's family should be among the most cherished aspirations of every man's heart.

FINE PEACHES.—The following is a catalogue of very superior Peaches, raised in the Nursery of a gentleman near this city, who, at a great expense, has procured from Europe nearly all the choicest varieties of Fruit, pears, peaches, apples, grapes, raspberries, &c. and has perhaps the most extensive and rare collection in his nursery to be found in this country. In one field alone, 200 acres are taken up with the finest fruit, and it is the intention of the enterprising proprietor to devote the principal part of his very extensive estate to the purposes of the nursery.

Mr. Joseph Huysler, nurseryman, Ross street, Baltimore, and the publisher of this paper, are the agents in the city for the proprietor, and will attend to any orders for trees from his nursery. *See advertisement.*

PEACHES.		
	free stone,	ripe July 20th.
Early Anne,	free "	Aug. 5th
Baltimore Beauty,	free "	" 18th
Red Magdalen,	free "	" 20th
Early Newington,	cling "	" 23d
Paragon,	cling "	" 25th
Lady Washington,	free "	Aug. 25th to 30th
Snowball, or	free "	Aug. 28th
White Magdalen,	free "	Sept. 1st
Oldmixon Clear,	free "	" 15th
Troth's Early Red,	free "	Sept. 12th to 15th
Old Newington,	cling "	Sept. 10th
Red cheek'd Malagantune,	free "	" 18th
French Mercator,	cling "	" 20th
Bellegarde, or	free "	" 22d
Gallande,	free "	" 24th
Cromwell's Soft Heath,	free "	" 26th
Orange Free Stone,	free "	" 28th
Thompson Peach,	cling "	" 30th
Late Newington,	cling "	" 1st
Heath,	cling "	" 3d
Orange Cling,	cling "	" 5th
Washington,	cling "	" 7th
Emery's Seedling,	free "	" 9th
Red Rover,	cling "	Sept. 25th to 30th
October Heath,	cling "	Oct. 1st
Last of the Mohicans,	cling "	Oct. 8th to 10th

LOUISIANA.—We observe an announcement in the Baton Rouge papers, by the Board of Managers of the Louisiana Association, that an annual exhibition and fair is to take place under their auspices, on the first Monday in June, 1842, and high premiums for the best show of cattle, &c. are to be awarded on the occasion. We rejoice to see the evidence of state pride in this matter, evinced by the Board in their short appeal to their brother planters, and we have little doubt from their known liberality and enterprise, that the Board will be seconded in their praiseworthy efforts of securing an improvement in the raising and breeding of cattle, and in all that comprises husbandry and agricultural pursuits in Louisiana.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—The New Orleans Price Current has the following statement of the amount of the last Sugar crop, and the manner in which it has been disposed of:

The crop is estimated at	\$5,000 a 87,000 hhd
The Northern and other coastwise markets have taken	41,539 "
The West, as nearly as can be calculated has taken	29,000 "
The consumption of the city has been	8,500 "
Shipped at Attakapas, for Mobile, Apalachicola, Charleston, &c.	3,200 "
Balance on plantation, and in the hands of grocers	4,000 "

86,239 hhd

The shipments of the west last season, amounted to nearly 50,000 hhd.; with a difference in the supply therefore, of 20,000 hhd., the stock on hand there must now be very small.

With respect to the growing crops, it would be difficult to form any correct estimate. A great deal of newly cleared land has been planted this season, and in this, the canes are very fine, but the ratoons, and cane on lands long under cultivation, are generally poor, the long drought having injured them; the late rains however, have in some degree remedied the evil, and with tolerably favorable weather, a fair average crop may be expected.

SUGAR AND STARCH FROM CORN.—A correspondent, "Visitor," has suggested that Indian corn might be profitably cultivated for the sake of the sugar and the starch the stalk and the grain would afford, and requests, if any of the readers of the Cultivator are acquainted with any facts having a bearing on this subject, they would be kind enough to communicate them for publication. He wishes to ascertain, if known, the quantity of corn stalk juice it would take to make a gallon of molasses; and whether the starch which may be obtained from the corn, when

the ears have attained their full size, and the kernels are filled with milk, would not justify the expense of manufacturing." If any of our readers can give information on this subject, we should be glad to receive it for publication in the Cultivator.

During the revolutionary war, molasses was frequently made from the corn stalk, and while it could be kept from fermenting, it was highly prized; but it soon became tart, an evil doubtless, easily corrected by lime, as is now practised in all sugar manufactories. Corn was tried in France for a source of sugar, but the beet was found to be preferable, and maize was abandoned. According to Humboldt molasses is sometimes made in Mexico, from corn stalks as it is in other places from the sugar cane. We question however, whether corn will ever be cultivated for the sake of the sugar; if the grain can be converted into starch as Viator supposes, the case may be different. Viator has overlooked an important product of corn which it is possible might be made available. We have seen barrels of a fine lamp oil taken from the vats of a large distillery. It was ascertained that a bushel of corn worked, gave over a pint of oil; was easily purified, and burned, as we can testify, with a clear bright flame. If molasses, starch, and oil could be produced from corn, it would add to the already high character given it by Arator (John Taylor,) who pronounced it to be "meal, meadow, and meat."—*Cul.*

A rare Grape Vine.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from London, gives a lively description of Hampton Court, and its appendages. Among the things noticed is a grape vine. He says, "In a separate house is a grape vine, supposed to be the largest in the world. It is thirty inches in circumference at the root—its longest branch is 110 feet, and it has borne 2,500 bunches of grapes."

It is stated in the Honover Pa. Herald that there are several grape vines growing in that town which are larger than the one above noticed in a London paper, and which was pronounced the largest in the world. A vine on the premises of Mr. Winebrenner is said to be twenty feet longer than the one in London, and the past season had no less than 4800 bunches of grapes on it, while that of London bears but 2500.

Black sea Wheat.—The late importation made by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society of wheat from the Black Sea, seems to be a different variety from any that we have had in this vicinity before. We examined a field of it belonging to Major Wood, the other day, which looks exceedingly promising. The straw is stout and strong, having larger joints than any we have seen. The head of medium length and well packed. The true results will soon be known in regard to it; and we have no doubt they will prove highly favorable.—*Maine Far.*

Influence of the Stock on the Cion.—It has been a disputed point among orchardists and fruit growers, whether the stock produced any sensible effect on the fruit in grafting. The Perth Courier gives the result of an experiment in preventing the attack of the aphid or bug on the apple. Mr. M'Hardy having observed that this insect never infested the Jargonelle pear, conceived that the apple might be saved by grafting on that stock. Four years since he grafted the Ribstone Pippin on this pear, and the experiment has been completely successful; the fruit being improved in size and flavor, and perfectly secure from the bug.

Premiums on Tobacco.—To induce tobacco planters to exercise greater skill in preparing and packing their produce for market, we perceive by a circular of Messrs. John and D. Fehrman, Tobacco Factors and Commission Merchants of New Orleans, that they offer premiums on the best hogheads of such crops as may be shipped to their house for sale next season, of three hundred dollars on the best hogheads of three different kinds of Tobacco, to wit: \$100 for the best bright leaf wrapping, \$100 for the best sweet rich mottled, and \$100 for the best black fat. Competitors are requested to mark "premium" on both ends, with their names and the county and State in which they live. The prize to be adjudged in the second week of July next.—*Nashville Ban.*

NEW PROCESS OF FILTRATION.—A new filtering process on a very large scale, has been discovered by a gentleman named Stuckey, of St. Petersburg, who recently

arrived in this country for the purpose of submitting his valuable invention to the great metropolitan water-companies, and other establishments requiring a constant supply of pure water. The principle of the apparatus has not yet been made known to the public, but a patent is being secured for it; and it is stated to be so perfect in its nature and operations, that the largest quantities of water can be filtered in an inconceivably short time by once passing through the apparatus; and that a stream from the most impure source may be rendered perfectly translucent, and fit for all purposes, by one such passage. The perfection of the machinery consists chiefly in this fact, that while in the ordinary filtering apparatus impure water must pass through several times to become fit for use, with Mr. Stuckey's invention once is sufficient for a perfect purification, whatever may be the state of the water; and water already comparatively pure—such as that supplied by the New River Company—may be rendered as bright and clear as crystal, and equal in appearance to water taken from the best springs. To give a notion of the capabilities of the apparatus, it is sufficient to say that a working model, five feet square, which he has constructed for the purpose of exhibiting and demonstrating its powers, will, under ordinary circumstances, filter 2,165,000 gallons in 24 hours, supplied by a pipe of three inches bore. The model has been visited within the last few days by several parties connected with the water companies, and also by many scientific personages, some of whom declared that they would not have believed it possible that water could have been so perfectly filtered in such large quantities, and in so short a space of time? The water appeared to rush from the machine with the same velocity as it entered. As far as we could see, the experiment appeared to be attended with complete success, and the scientific persons present expressed their entire satisfaction with its results. Among those who have seen and approved the invention may be mentioned the name of Lord Brougham.—*London Globe.*

Burning Chimnies.—Mr A. Booth, lecturer on chemistry, in a letter to a contemporary, says: "It ought to be known to every person that the attempt to arrest the progress of a fire in a chimney by any plan of putting a wet blanket or other covering at the top, or by throwing water down, is but a very remote remedy. The most obvious mode is to extinguish the fire from the bottom, which may be done by throwing into the fireplace a few handfuls of flower of sulphur, which create sulphurous acid gas, and which ascending the chimney, will extinguish the flames, as combustion cannot continue in it; or, what is equally effectual, stopping the current of air up the chimney by means of holding a carpet over the whole front of the fireplace."

DISEASES OF SHEEP AND REMEDIES.

A healthy sheep will soon recover from those simple complaints, such as wounds, bruises and fractures, by a very little attention, if applied at the commencement; but by neglect, a wound may soon degenerate into an ulcer. A broken bone sometimes may knit, the animal will suffer great pain, and probably have a crooked limb after.

Fresh Wounds will suddenly heal, if closed by a stick of common sucking plaster; small wounds at times need nothing, or a little tar is sufficient.

A **Fracture** should be bound up neatly, with one or two splints, in flannel or other cloth, smeared with tar. Care should be taken that the splints do not press the tender part.

Sheep are infested with several kinds of vermin, the common tick, maggot, &c. Young and lean sheep are most exposed to such complaints.

Those flocks are not troubled with ticks, where the lambs are regularly immersed in a decoction of tobacco, say from four to five pounds to the hundred, about ten days after the sheep are shorn.—Several pinches of Scotch snuff deposited in the wool, in and about the neck and sides, is a good remedy in cold weather.

Maggots originate from fly-blows upon the wounds; those are avoided by dressing with tar, and destroyed by an application of honey, when spirits of turpentine would prove ineffectual.

To cure colds and running at the nose, a dose of tar is sufficient, in the months of June or July; if applied at and above the nose, it will prevent the grub in the heat, and invigorate the health.

Nothing can be more safe or better to soften the hide, prevent or cure the scab, than a strong decoction of tobacco,

applied to the parts infected.—If the scab has become in a manner confirmed, it should be removed by a curry comb or otherwise; then after immersing them in a vat of liquor, lay them on an inclined table, which will conduct all the liquor that may be pressed from the wool into the vat again.

Sheep are frequently exposed to cold rains, or burning sun, immediately after shearing, which will materially injure, and sometimes destroy a number in a flock. Take train oil, or other cheap oil will answer, and with a brush lay a strip the whole length of the back and neck, which preserves them in a measure, from the pelting storms, a scald back, and destroys ticks and other vermin, adds to the weight, and encourages the growth of wool. By the addition of a little sulphur, it will prevent the scab and keep off flies, which annoy them during the summer.

The **stretches** is a common and very fatal complaint. Wethers of three years old and over, are more apt to be its victims. When attacked they stand bracing on all fours, like the legs of a stool, and refuse to eat. The cause originates from air being pent up just forward of and below the hip.—My treatment for this, is to give the animal a gill of hogs fat, and draw it about suddenly for sometime.

The **foot-rot** is an infectious disorder, which locates between the hoof, and unless immediate attention is rendered, it operates under the horns of the hoof; it is more easily cured in the winter or when the infection freezes. If thoroughly seated, it cannot be entirely eradicated from the flock in warm weather, unless they are permitted to run in a fresh pasture, where there is no exposure after the treatment, which is this; first, the foot must be pared, if infected, and all the ulcerous matter removed; then apply with a swab, zig or water, strongly saturated with finely pulverized blue vitriol; when thoroughly done the rot will be removed, and the foot will be healed in four or five days. It is very important, that the diseased animals should be separated from the flock. Fine woolled sheep, and those that have long hoofs, are more subject to the rot, and more troublesome to cure. It spreads by inoculation only, and rages worse in low wet ground. It is important that they should be examined every week until cured, which will require three or four thorough examinations, when the ulceration is confirmed.

Western Farm. S. W. JEWETT.

Hoof Ail.—A correspondent from Apulia, Onondaga county, New York, after controverting the position that this disease is usually caused by ergot, and correcting some errors into which he thinks former correspondents of the Monthly Genesee Farmer and the Cultivator have fallen, in mistaking other diseases for the hoof-ail, thus details his own experience with the disease, and his mode of treatment:

"A few years since I had a boy to do my foddering, while absent on a journey. While I was gone, a thaw came on and broke up the brook where my cattle were watered, so that my cows got into it. The weather came on suddenly severely cold and freezing, and when I returned home, I discovered one of my cows to kick her hind feet, and appear in great distress. At first I supposed she had slipped in the yard, but after a while found I was mistaken, as on examining her foot, I found matter had formed under the upper edge of the hoofs, and that these were in a fair way to come off. I immediately applied spirits of turpentine to her feet, but they were so bad I had hard work to save her hoofs. I continued to use the turpentine liberally, and her lameness abated till in the month of April her lameness returned suddenly, and her legs swelled much. I took a solution of saltpetre and beef brine, washed her legs twice, and then used the spirits of turpentine until a cure was effected. The foot must be clean and dry, or the turpentine will not penetrate. It should be put on the foot as soon as lameness is discovered, and, as a preventive against the effects of frost, I frequently put it on the feet of my well cattle. As this cow had been fed on good timothy that contained no ergot, I suppose her feet had been frozen."

In a variety of other instances, among his own cattle and calves, our correspondent imagines he was able to trace the disease to freezing, and in every instance, by a free use of turpentine, succeeded in saving them. He says:

"I think the reason why the hoof comes off, is, it is frozen at the toe, and matures, so no vent can be found short of the heel. When the hoof grows and runs up it has been frozen, but not sufficient to mature."—*Cultivator.*

PROFITS OF FARMING.—Much discussion and conversation have been had upon this subject. We do not mean to enter fully or much at large upon a subject which requires to be examined in various aspects and relations, in order that an enlightened and well-founded judgment may be made up; and especially in order that we may not lead to any false inferences of its unprofitableness, nor encourage any fallacious expectations as to any advantages,—we mean pecuniary advantages,—to be derived from it. The erroneous opinions and calculations which have been formed in this matter, have led to most painful results, to serious losses, and to bitter and vexatious disappointments. We know a gentleman who tried farming on an extensive and experimental scale, whose authority is often quoted as ascertaining that “in agriculture, two and two do not always make four.” We understand it to be implied in this calculation, respecting the profitable results of agriculture; or a fair return for the expenditure of labor and the investment of capital, as not so likely to be verified as in other business pursuits of life. We do not admit the axiom in any fair sense. We do not believe that it does justice to agriculture; and no small experience, and some observation satisfy us, that circumstances being equal, farming would furnish as fair a compensation for labor, and as ample a dividend upon the capital invested, as the common trades which men engage in, and even the pursuit of mercantile and commercial life. Of course we except all extraordinary cases of good fortune, and all matters of gambling and speculation.

The returns of most crops strike one sometimes with astonishment, and would, if taken as a test, lead to most delusive expectations. A grain of seed sometimes returns one hundred fold; and this being sown a second year, would perhaps give ten thousand fold, and so on in geographical ratio. Twenty bushels of potatoes planted, will frequently yield four hundred bushels, that is twenty for one. A bushel of wheat sown, often returns thirty bushels. A peck of Indian-corn planted, will often produce sixty bushels, that is two hundred and forty for one. A pound of carrot-seed or ruta baga which costs a dollar, will produce six or nine hundred bushels of roots worth one hundred dollars. The proceeds in this case seem enormous, and yet they are constantly realized, and often, it must be admitted, at a comparatively small expense. But no confident conclusion of the profits of farming are to be drawn from such results as these. So many circumstances of abandonment enter into the cost, that if these are the only elements given in the case, the solution of the problem would give the most egregiously erroneous and deceptive results.

We are not to look to agriculture for any extraordinary or sudden gains, as for example, like drawing the capital prize in a lottery where there are two blanks to a prize; like some successful East India voyage, where the sale of the cargo yields a net profit of one hundred per cent; or like some sudden rise in the stocks, or some monopolised article of produce, where a shrewd calculation draws its thousands or twenty thousands, into our pockets. But that skill, experience, assiduity, and industry will, in agriculture, yield a fair, and, to a reasonable mind, an ample compensation, there are too many and reiterated proofs to admit even of a doubt.—H. COLMAN.

Free Blacks.—It appears by the late census returns that the number of free blacks in seven of the States are as follows:

Maryland,	61,820
New York,	50,027
Virginia,	49,842
Pennsylvania,	47,864
Louisiana,	24,368
Ohio,	17,342
North Carolina,	22,732

Dr. Sinton, a physician who has recently examined the region of India in which the “milk sickness” prevails, has published a pamphlet on this subject. He ascribes this dreadful malady to the presence of arsenic, which he found in great abundance in the form of arsenical iron pyrites.

I was told by a white lead manufacturer of Pittsburg, that cotton seed oil, mixed with one-third spirits turpentine, made the best paint oil for inside work; it being much lighter colored than linseed oil. Why would it not answer equally as well for lamp oil, as castor oil mixed in the same manner with spirits turpentine?

REASONS FOR SUPPLYING CATTLE WITH WATER IN THEIR YARDS.

If water cannot be obtained by cattle without going out of the yard, they will many times suffer exceedingly for the want of it, rather than go for it in very bad weather. If good fresh water can be had by them without going out of the yard, they will drink very much oftener than in the other case, especially in cold weather. The oldest and strongest cattle will generally go first to water; and when they have drunk, and are returning, they will meet the young cattle in the narrow snow path, and of course will drive them back; in which case the youngest and feeblest of the herd will have much trouble and vexation in obtaining water at all. When cattle go to a spring to drink, especially if the snow is deep, there will generally be great difficulty in reaching the water on account of the bank of snow and ice, without stepping into it, which cattle are loth to do if they can help it; many watering places are so steep, that cattle are compelled to go down on their knees before they can reach it, and even then, they obtain it with the greatest difficulty. The cattle on many farms are obliged to travel from one-fourth to half a mile for water, and when they arrive at the spot, it is often only to be obtained by them through a hole cut in the ice, perhaps from a foot to eighteen inches in thickness. The amount of manure which is dropped and lost on such occasions is very considerable, and much of it is washed down by the rains into the hole at which they are doomed to drink, where it forms a coffee-colored beverage, awful to behold. Every good farmer will esteem this a matter of no light importance, considering that all the manure ought to be saved, and calculating that the food of cattle might as properly be wasted as the food of plants. It has been thought that the exercise of going to water at a considerable distance, is advantageous in preventing the hoof-ail in cattle; but it is much more likely that this disorder often arises from the filth in wet weather, and freezing of the feet in very severe weather, to which they are exposed in their walks to the spring. If cattle are kept in well-sheltered yards with sheds for their protection; with uninterrupted access to good water, plenty of salt and warm beds of dry straw, it would not be too much to promise that they will remain free from the hoof-ail and every other “ail” of which we have so much complaint. There is a strong prejudice against wells for the supply of water in cattle yards, and there is much stronger prejudice against the labor of pumping the water for them; but to an industrious man, the “prejudice” of a desire to furnish his cattle with a clean and wholesome beverage, cool in the summer and warm in the winter, will be stronger than either.

Hogs.—The follow Chapter on Hogs, is extracted from the Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac, for 1842.

“As this species of farm stock justly occupies much of the attention of the farmers of the West, at this time, we shall devote a chapter to a sketch descriptive of those breeds in which the most interest is felt.

Let us see first what constitutes a good hog.—The head—though it is certainly preferable that this should be short, handsome and sprightly, with thin, small, pointed and pendulous ears; yet good hogs may have a long and somewhat coarse head, with a heavy, flopped ear. The jaw should not be too heavy—the flesh of that part is coarse and of little value; and moreover, it denotes a too great aptitude to fatten, frequently to the serious injury of the breeding qualities. The neck short, and not too heavy, fitting well on to the shoulder; the shoulder not quite as high as the loin, thick and of good substance, rounding well out: the constitution is generally in proportion to the capaciousness of the breast and loin. The brisket coming well down, and the distance between the fore legs as great as possible. The back broad and straight, and rather slightly arched than otherwise, and particularly no sinking immediately behind the shoulder. The ribs well arched, forming a good barrel, and supporting the belly well. The loin, as before remarked, wide and full, with the ribs coming well back. The rump rounding off evenly, the tail well set on, tapering and thinly haired, except the tuft, which may be heavy; in some breeds the tail is curled like a cockerew. The ham must be of good size, round and plump, and swelling out so as to come in a line with the shoulder: such a formed ham will weigh well to its size. The hips wide spread, and the twist coming well down; the flank deep and full; the belly roomy, but not coming too near the ground. The legs straight and fine in the bone; the muscles heavy,

particularly in the thigh and arm; the hock pointed; the pastern joints firm and strong, not resting the dew-claws on the ground, so that the animal has a bold and erect footing; a thick, fleshy leg will not carry a heavy hog to a distant market. The skin thick, but tender and gelatinous, and easily masticated, even in the shape of roasted crackling; soft, and handling well, and free from eruption. The hair, smooth and soft, no bristle on the neck, shoulder or back. It has been observed, even by some of the oldest writers that “smooth, soft haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates.”

Though the above described form and qualities are those that in our view constitute the best hog, yet, like all other kinds of farm stock, they should in a measure be adapted to the climate, situation with reference to market, nature of the keep, and the circumstances and management of the farm.”

THE BYFIELDS.—Mr. D. Taylor, of Hanover Co. Va. presents the Albany Cultivator with the following notice of this breed of hogs in his possession:

Some few years ago, a friend of mine from the County of Orange in this State, sent me two small pigs, male and female, of the Byfield breed. The male I have yet; the female was run over by a train of cars when she was two years old, giving suck to 6 pigs; she then weighed 300 lbs. nett, and I suppose if she had been fattened, would have weighed at least 400 to 500 lbs. I gave, the 6th of July, to two of my servants, two pigs of the half breed. One of them was my miller, and I suppose he gave him as much as he would eat of corn meal, &c.; the other was given to my blacksmith, which was fed upon bread crust, parsley, squashes, cabbages, and sometimes a little corn. They were killed at six months old—the miller's weighed 162 lbs nett, and the blacksmith's 173 lbs nett. They were one month old when I gave them to them. I gave my brother and a nephew, two of the genuine breed, a male a piece; they killed them last year; my nephew's weighed 373 lbs. and my brother's 343 lbs. nett.

Gestation.—The time that animals go with young is called their period gestation; and this, as is well known, differs materially among the several kinds domesticated by man. Thus, the period of gestation in the mare is about 330 days; that of the cow 280 days; that of the sheep 154 days; and that of the hog 114 days. A most extensive series of experiments at the period of gestation has been made at the governmental farms of France, and of the farm of Lord Spencer in England. From these it appears that in the case of the mare and the cow, very great deviations from the average time occurred, amounting in the extreme to nearly two months. In the case of sheep and swine, the deviation was less, but still considerable. The times stated above are the averages of the whole; and will probably be found as nearly correct a guide for the breeder of these animals as the circumstances will admit.—*Albany Cultivator.*

An Important Discovery.—A citizen of this city, who has long been afflicted with the gravel, has discovered what in his case is of sovereign remedy for that distressing complaint.

Take the buds of the Balm of Gilead tree, gathered at the time they are expanding to form the leaf, one pint, put them in a quart bottle, fill it with old Holland gin; in a few days it will be fit for use. In ordinary cases, one table spoonful three times a day, taken in a tumbler of water, is sufficient; in extreme cases, increase the dose to the quantity of a wine glass full, adding ten drops of laudanum; it dissolves the gravel, and he believes will dissolve the stone. His case was an extreme one, often requiring the aid of the catheter. With him, no other medicine has ever produced a dissolution and discharge of gravel. If it operates upon others as upon him, the discovery is valuable; and the fact of his making it public, justly places him upon the list of benefactors to the human family.—*Pittsburg Advertiser.*

To cure a Snake Bite.—Mr. R. who has lived many years in the South where “rattle-snakes” have ever been exceedingly troublesome, causing frequent and sudden deaths, reports the following as a sovereign remedy for the bite. Put about a tea spoon full of the *Nitrate of Potash*—(Salt-Petre) into warm milk, or when this is not convenient, into water, and after it is properly dissolved, let the patient drink it and relief will soon follow.—*Ten. Agriculturist.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHARACTER OF WOMAN.

The following is an extract from a paper written by Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith of Worcester, Massachusetts:

Influential woman is a being of scarcely two centuries: up to that period, and almost hitherto, her influences have fallen upon human character and society, like the feeble rays of rising winter upon polar ice. But her sun is reaching upward. There is a glorious meridian to which she shall as surely come, as to-morrow's rising sun shall reach his in our natural heavens. What man will be, when she shall shine on him then and thence we are unable to divine; but we can find an anticipation from the influences of her drawing rays. Her morning light has gilded the visions of human hope, and silvered over the night shadows of human sorrow. There has been no depth of human misery beyond the reach of her ameliorating influence, nor any height of human happiness which she has not raised still higher.

Whether we trace the lineaments of her character, in the mild twilight of her morning sun, or in the living beams of her rising day, we find that she has touched human society like an angel. It would be irreverent to her worth to say in what walks of life she has walked most like an angel of light and love, in what vicissitudes, in what joys or sorrows, in what situations or circumstances she has most signally discharged the heavenly ministrations of her mission; what ordeals have best brought out the radiance of her hidden jewels; what fruitions of earthly bliss, or furnaces of affliction, have best declared the fineness of her gold. Still there is a scene which has escaped "the culture's eye," and almost every other eye, where she has cast forth her costliest pearl, and shown such qualities of her native character as almost to merit our adoration. This scene has been allotted to the *drunkard's wife*. How she has filled this most desperate outpost of humanity, will be revealed when the secret of human life shall be disclosed "to more worlds than this." When the history of hovels, and of murky garrets shall be given in; when the career of the enslaved inebriate shall be told from the first to the lowest degree of his degradation,—there will be a memorial made to woman, worthy of being told and heard in heaven. From the first moment she gave up her young and hoping heart, and all its treasures into the hand of him she loved, to the luckless hour when the charmer, Wine, fastened around that loved one all the serpent spells of its sorcery,—down through all the crushing of her young born hopes,—through years of estrangement and strange insanity,—when harsh unkindness bit at her heart-strings with an adder's tooth,—thence down through each successive depth of disgrace and misery, until she bent over the drunkard's grave;—through all these scenes a halo of divinity has gathered around her, and stirred her angel deeds of love. When the maddened victim tried to cut himself adrift from the sympathy and society of God and man, she has clung to him, and held him to her heart "with hooks of steel."

And when he was cast out, all defiled by his leprosy pollution,—when he was reduced to such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at,—there was one who kept him thrined in her heart of hearts; who could say over the fallen, drivelling creature, "Although you are nothing to the world, you are all the world to me." When that awful infinity of the drunkard set in upon him, with all his fiendish shapes of torture; while he lay writhing beneath the scorpion stings of the fiery phantasies and furies of delirious ravings,—there was woman by his side, enslaved with all the attributes of her loveliness. There was her tearful, love beaming eye, that never dimmed but with tears when the black spirits were at him. There she stood alone, and in lone hours of night, to watch his breathings, with her heart braced up with the omnipotence of her love. No! brute as he was, not a tie which her young heart had thrown around him in his bright days, had ever given way, but had grown stronger as he approached the nadir of his degradation. And if he sank into that dark, hopeless grave she enswathed him in her broken heart, and hid it in his coffin; or if some mighty angel's arm or voice brought him up from the grave of drunkenness, drepest ever dug for man, he came forth Lazarus like, bound fast and forever within the ceremonies of her deathless affliction.

Such is her sceptre; such are the cords which she throws around the wayward and wandering, and leads him back to virtue, and to heaven, saying, as she gives him in: "Here am I and him whom thou gavest me."

Modesty.—Who shall win the prize? There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty. "Who shall win the prize?" asks the rose, proudly stepping forward in blushing beauty, with full assurance of its winning worth. "Who shall win the prize?" ask the rest of the flowers as they come forward, each conscious of its attractions, and each equally sure of receiving the award. "I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the violet, not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass." Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner and was looking in upon the meeting, the

judge arose to render his decree. To the violet, says he I award the prize of beauty, for there is no trait more rare, none more enchantingly beautiful, than—*Modesty*.

A Geranium at a Window.—It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, and rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it,—something analogous to clothing and comfort.

A correspondent of the Boston Times gives the annexed receipt for preventing flies from "making tracks" on furniture. "Let a bunch of leeks soak four, five or six days in a pail of water, and wash the picture or any other piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed."

Cleaning Window Blinds.—Soap or strong soap suds will destroy green paint more readily than other colors; the lie has the same effect on oil paints that it has with grease. I have seen many painted rooms soiled by the carelessness or ignorance of the wash-women, in the application of soap or strong soap water; when it does not destroy the paint it may affect the lustre.

A Speedy Cure for Burns.—Some of our friends assure us that for the cure of burns and scalds nothing is equal to the leaves of the plant called "Aaron's Rod." They are first bruised up with the stem and then applied directly to the wound. A neighbor recently had his face much scalded with steam, and on applying this remedy he drew out the fire without pain and without leaving a scar.

This is a curious plant and it has the power of subsisting on air alone, or on something which it imbibes from the air. It will grow while hanging up in a parlor, but it grows better in a good soil. A root of it should grow in every garden.—*Maine Cul.*

Cure for Cancer.—We have just heard of a most simple and efficacious cure for cancer. A well known gentleman of Philadelphia, has for a year or two past had a cancer coming under the lip, and used every precautionary means to eradicate or destroy it, in vain; it had recently extended over a part of his cheek, chin, &c., when a friend in Europe hearing of his distressing situation, wrote him directions to dissolve a quantity of salt in best French brandy, and bathe the parts affected with it as strong as he could bear it; he did so a few times, and to his unspeakable joy, found its ravages entirely arrested, and is getting well rapidly.—*Ex. Paper.*

Incombustible wash and white wash.—The basis for both is lime, which must first be slacked with hot water in a small tub, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve to obtain the flour of the lime; it must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick, tile, stone work, and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The proportions in each recipe is five gallons.

Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean, then add to the five gallons, 1 pound of copperas, and three fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added, and coloring matter may be mixed in such quantities as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleansed with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible, and last for years.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—Upwards of 500 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale at the drove yards to day, and 350 sold at prices ranging from \$4 for inferior, to \$5.50 per 100 lbs for strictly prime quality, principally however at intermediate prices. We quote Live Hogs at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—There has been but little done in Foward street Flour to-day. The only sale that we hear of was a lot of 100 barrels good standard brands at \$6.06. Holders are generally very firm however at \$6.124. We quote the receipt price at \$6.

Holdings of City Mills Flour ask \$6.25, but we hear of no sales. Sales of very limited parcels of Susquehanna Flour at \$6.25.

Grain.—The supplies on Saturday and to-day were quite small. The few parcels at market sold at \$1.20 and \$1.30 for fair to strictly prime rye. A lot of good Pennsylvania sold on Saturday for shipment at \$1.37.

Sales of Md. white Corn to-day at 66¢. Yellow on Saturday at 65¢. A sale of Md. Rye at 72¢ and 73¢, and of Pennsylvania at 75¢. We quote Oats at 44¢ and 45¢.

Provisions.—There is nothing of moment doing, and prices are without change. We quote Mess Pork at 11.50; Prime at \$6.50 to \$9; Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$12; No 1 at \$9 and Prime at \$7. Limited sales of prime Western assorted Bacon are making at 54 to 6 cents. We quote Ham of the same description at 7 to 9 cents; Sides at 51 cent; Shoulders at 4 to 41 cents; and Joints at 21 cents.—Western Lard in kegs is held at 71 to 8 cents for No. 1. Small sales of Butter are making at 7 to 10 cts. as in quality.

Cotton.—The sales this week have been larger than usual, comprising about 400 bales Georgia Upland at 10a11¢.

Molasses.—At auction this week, 50 bbls. New Orleans were sold at 24¢ a 26¢ and 70 bbls. Porto Rico at 29¢.

Rice.—We now quote good quality at 4¢.

Sugars.—At auction on Saturday 142 bbls Porto Rico were sold at \$7.05 a \$8.30. On Wednesday 208 bbls. ditto were sold at \$7.15 a \$8.50. To-day 309 bbls. ditto were sold at \$7.20 a \$8.25.

Tobacco.—The transactions this week have been quite extensive, comprising in the aggregate between 1000 and 1200 bbls. Former prices, however, have not been fully sustained, a slight reduction having been submitted to on all descriptions. We quote inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50 a 4.50; middling to good \$5 a 7; good \$7.50 a \$8.50; and fine \$9 a 13. The sales of Ohio, have also been at a slight decline, but as our quotations embrace the range of prices we do not alter them. We quote common to middling \$4.50 a \$5.25; good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and wraperry \$8 a 12; fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10, and extra wraperry \$12 a 14. The inspections of the week comprise 920 bbls. Maryland; 208 bbls. Ohio and 19 bbls. Virginia—total 1147 bbls.

Wool.—We are advised of a sale of 10,000 lbs. washed common to quarter blood merino this week at 32 to 35 cents. Smaller parcels of the different grades have been sold also within the range of our quotations.

At New York, Oct. 2.—The sales of Cotton are 400 bales, the market rather heavy. There are small lots of Genesee Flour to be had at \$6.25 a 37, perhaps a little out of order at the lowest price, but there is no vigor in buyers. Georgetown Flour and other Southern sorts may be quoted at \$6.25 a 37. 1500 bu. fair Southern Wheat sold at 130 cts. Rye and Corn both sold at 66 cts. 56 lbs. Haxhanger.—Boston par at; Philadelphia 3; Baltimore 242; Washington, D. C. 24; Richmond 34; Petersburg 40; Norfolk 40; Raleigh 4; Wilmington 40; Charleston 144; Interior, S. C. 214; Augusta 4; Macon 124; Columbus 14; Savannah 2; Mobile 84; Interior, Ala. 94; New Orleans 34 a 34; St. Louis 9; Louisville 64; Cincinnati 84; Nashville 11; Illinois 16; Bills on London 34 a 34; Do France 54 a 54.

The New York Commercial Advertiser estimates the stock of Flour on hand in that market, at the close of the last week, at about ninety thousand barrels. Market dull, and buyers and sellers waiting for the next intelligence from Europe.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—Flour and Meal.—Early in the week sales were made of Flour to some extent at \$6.25 per bbl. but to day we cannot quote over \$6.124 for fair brands, at which rates sales for exports have been made of several thousand bbls. which leaves the market barely supplied, and has induced most of the factors to be firm in demanding \$6.25 per bbl. The sales of the week reach about 10,000 bbls. Grain.—Early in the week sales of Penna. Wheat were made at 135 and 136c. but yesterday and to-day it was offered at 133a133c. for prime; inferior sold at 130a132c. per bush. No sales of Rye. Corn has declined, and we cannot quote over 65a67c. for white and yellow flat. Southern Oats are quick at 45a46c. per bushel. Cattle.—Beef Cattle, 900 head offered mostly sold at 54a54c; extra 64a64c; inferior 44c. 185 were purchased for the N York market.—110 Virginia cattle.

At Petersburg, (Va.) on Saturday, cotton was 8a104. No change in tobacco; lugs \$3.50a475; leaf 5a7.75, as in quality, primings 2.50a3. Red wheat 1.10a1.15; white 1.15a1.20, the latter rates for prime quality.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, the transactions in Flour were on so small a scale that it was difficult to give correct quotations. The wagon price in King street was \$5.75—nothing doing from stores. Two cargoes of Wheat were sold at \$1.20 for red, and 1.30 for white. No Wheat coming by wagons of consequence.

At Cincinnati, on Friday, flour was \$5.31, no sales; whiskey 16¢.

At Bristol, on Saturday flour was sold.—Sales of Howard street \$6.37, 60 days; Howard at; and Georgetown, \$6.38, cash and 60 days; Richmond, \$6.50, 4 mos; Genesee \$5.56a62 cash, for common brands. Sales of Corn large. Closing rates 67a68c for white and 69a70c for yellow.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of Farmers, Violentiers, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, and all others interested in the pursuits of Agriculture will be held at Ramsey's Tavern, Georgetown, on Wednesday, 13th October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the city and county of Baltimore. It is earnestly hoped that every well-wisher to such an institution will be present to give his aid in the establishment of the same, all experience having shown, that wherever they have been secured and sustained, great benefits have accrued to the farmer and the public therefrom.

PUBLIC SALE.

The auction will be entered for the Sale of a large stock of full bred Durham and Devon Cattle, and half blooded and common draft HORSES, some of which are very fine carriage and shaft horses. Also, full bred Berkshire and China Hogs, and crosses of these on the Chester and Woburn; and some half Leicester SHEEP from Mr. Shephard's importation—Together with a variety of farming implements, among which are Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Wagons, Hay Carriages, Ploughs of different kinds, &c.

A Ploughing Match will take place after the sale, to test the relative powers of the best varieties of Ploughs from different sections of the U. S.

Trials will also be made at the same time of other Agricultural Implements manufactured in the city by our spirited mechanics, who desire to have their implements put to the test in the presence of the most able agriculturists of the State. sept. 29.

FRUIT TREES.

PEACH TREES of the finest kinds may be had from the subscribers, deliverable this fall or next Spring. These trees were raised in the neighbourhood of Baltimore by a person (who has for some time devoted the greatest part of his farm to the cultivation of fruit almost exclusively), for the purpose of supplying his own extensive orchards with fruit trees, the genuineness of whose kinds he might thus be assured of. The sorts have been selected with great care after many years of experiment in order to secure a succession of the best fruit at all times during the season; and they are confidently offered as the best at their respective periods of ripening, from the 15th or 20th of July every three or four days 'til the 10th or 15th of October. They have all been budded near the ground, and cultivated in high, dry land, not rich, and the wood being therefore well ripened the trees are more hardy and more likely to flourish in most situations. Large orders for 500 or more will be supplied at \$15 per 100, for a less number at \$18 per 100, and for less than 50 trees, 30 cents each, by applying to JOSEPH HUYBLER, Nurseryman, Ross street, Baltimore, or to SAMUEL SANDS, office of the American Farmer, from either of whom catalogues may be obtained. oct 6

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber is authorized by Messrs. Gorsuch to dispose of the beautiful pair of Berkshires which attracted so much attention at the late fair, and which weighed at 5 months old nearly 150 lbs. each.—Price \$80 the pair. oct 9 SAML. SANDS.

RED CHAFF SEED WHEAT.

Of an excellent quality, 60 bushels for sale at \$1.50 per bush. Also, WHITE WHEAT, for seed at \$2. 06 S. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. & CO.

Goldborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1500 bushels \$35 00
Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above 33 00
Do. for Husking & Shelling Corn and Threshing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch 60 00
Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong 100a125
Spine Threshing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in the country 50 to 75
Saw Cutters for separating straw from the grain when threshing 20 to 25
Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and of great power 125
Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machine, Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 1000 bushels turnips, &c., per day, 90
Grinders, or heavy oil friction rollers, 15
Trotter's Patent Disintegrators for spreading lime, ashes, &c. 30
Patent's patent Corn and Cob Crusher, 65
Improved Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a new and article, 30a4a75
Sawing Mills, 25a30
45 cubic Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety, 9a15
Disintegrators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and contract 5a6.50
Harrows, hoes, V shape, common drag and improved Eng. 7a25
Drill and sowing Machines, 12a25
The Patent Swath Tree, Hoe, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool
Patent and common Garden Tools
SANDS & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and complete assortment
Advice on cultivation, and management of Stock
TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice
Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and description of each article for sale. oct 29

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR.

One of the most distinguished breeders, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Antrim, county Monaghan, Ireland, and imported by J. S. Skinner, Esq. in the ship Penrhos, in the spring of 1846—he is about 2 years old, large and well formed—price \$75. Apply to S. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States.

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fences, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 350 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA HAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Benders, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

MANAGER WANTED.

Wanted at Hampton, 8 miles from Baltimore, on the York road, a MAN fully competent to the duty of OVERSEER, of a large farm. A person accustomed to the management of slaves, with satisfactory testimonials of character, may obtain a desirable and permanent situation on application to JOHN RIDGELY of H. oct 15 6t

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscribers will continue to receive orders for their fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which see advertisement in No. 34 or 37 9d Vol. of the American Farmer.) Price at their piggery \$30 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore \$21 per pair.

Their spring litters proved to be very superior animals; and have given general satisfaction—a number of which weighed from 55 to 66 lbs. at 3 months old; from 70 to 103 lbs. at four months old; and from 100 to 149 lbs. at 5 months old. From the attention they propose to give to the breeding of pigs, from their valuable stock, and being determined to send none from their piggery under a fair medium size, they flatter themselves that they will continue to satisfy all persons who may favour them with orders.

All orders, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. Address T. T. GORSUCH & E. GORSUCH, Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md.
Prince Albert will serve blooded sows at \$11, each, and common do. at \$6—they will be received and delivered at Watkins' tavern, corner of High and Thilen streets, Baltimore. sept. 29

A FAIR HIRE.

By the month or year, the latter will be preferred if all things are suitable, will be given for a good labourer to work on a farm in Stafford county, Virginia. The location is healthy at all seasons, and the work required will be every thing appertaining to judicious farming—such as cutting, mowing, fencing, ditching, the care of stock, &c. No applicant will be received without a testimonial of good character in every respect, more especially for industry and sobriety. Reference to the Editor of the Am. Farmer. sep. 1. 7t
H. H. CONWAY, Stafford C. H. Va.

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

A gentleman retiring from his farm for the present, authorizes me to dispose of the greater part of his farm stock, consisting of Durham and Devon Bulls, Cows and Calves, and crosses of these breeds, also crosses on good country stock—Berkshire, China, Woburn, Chester, (as also crosses of these.) Sows, Boars, Shoats and Pigs—and some fine half Leicester Ewes. For further information apply to S. SANDS. oct 8

UNITED STATES FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

Under this title will be published in the city of New York, a monthly periodical, devoted to the great leading interests of the country—Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Mechanics, and the Arts.

The work will be a record of facts and of valuable improvements rather than of diffuse reasoning.

Each number will contain from 32 to 40 octavo pages, handsomely executed, and embellished with engravings—at the moderate price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Correspondents from every section of the Union are solicited.

The first number will be issued soon after the Fair in October. Communications addressed to S. FLAET, at the Repository of the American Institute, New York. oct 22

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer.

Grant and Elliott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Diasmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Elliott's Mills, 935
Straw Cutters, from 65 to 25
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hoes or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain; 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oct 14

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxan Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Minchin Lloyd Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7-6n LLOYD & DOWNING.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eataw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT,

Corner of Ennor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAP PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Seeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Ellwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Merriek, U. S. Senator, dated from his estate, Aug. 3d, 1841.

"Mr. Duryndge arrived safely with the Horse Power on Sunday last; we fixed it up and set it to work on Monday morning, and have had it at work all day to day. I think it operates finely, and in my judgement is superior to any horse-power I have ever seen. The Thresher too is very effectual, and far surpasses any I have ever tried; it is simple and efficient, two most important qualities for owner and laborer on a farm. It threshes the wheat cleaner from the straw, than any machine I ever saw work. Indeed it is next to impossible that a head of perfect wheat should pass through this machine unthreshed."

Mr. Merriek got out his last year's crop with this thresher. N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Louisa, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster bred of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Antrim, co. L. (Magellan, Ireland). Price, same as Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY, June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore